Business is increasing rapidly.

The Western Stage Company has established a daily line of coaches to Mountain City, and Somers & Co., a tri-weekly stage to Caryll Blue and the waters of the Arkansas. Both lines have their coaches crowded with passengers. The weather is hot. It is reported that there is rain in the mountains every afternoon, but it is very dry in the vicinity of Denver.

The Baltimore Nominations.

Dover, N. H., Monday, June 25, 1860.

The National Democrats of this city received the nomination of Breckinridge and Lane with the greatest enthusiasm, and a salute was fired in honor of the the event.

the event.

Bangor, Me., Monday, June 25, 1860.
Charles Howard had his arm blown off to-day while helping to fire a salute in honor of the nomination of Douglas and Fitzpatrick.

Concord, N. H., Monday, June 25, 1860.
Ex-President Pierce pronounces the nomination of Douglas a sectional one.
The secession of The Boston Post creates quite a stir among the old political stagers here.
Some Democrats are in a quandary about the Baltimore nominations, but the rank and life are enthusiastic for Douglas.

The Patriot, and all the party papers in the State, will support Douglas, except Burke's Democrat.

Douglas and Breckinridge Rejoic-

Sr. Louis, Monday, June 25, 1860.

The Seceders are holding a grand mass meeting here to-night to ratify the nomination at Baltimore of Breck-inridge and Lane. The Bulletin office is brilliantly lighted up, and covered with flags, banners and transparence. A salute of one hundred and five one is lighted up, and covered with flags, banners and transparencies. A salute of one hundred and five guns is being fired in Lucas Park, and Col. Preston. United States Minister to Spain, will be serenaded at the Planters' House this evening, and called out to make a speech in favor of the nominees. The enthusiasm is fully up to that of the Donglasites.

PITTSBURGH, Monday, June 25, 1860.

A salute of 200 guns was fired to-day, amid great enthusiasm, over the nomination of Donglas. Samuel Harper and other made patriotic speeches.

ONVEGO, N. Y., Monday, June 25, 1860.

The Democracy are firing 200 guns over the nomination of Douglas, which fully meets their approval.

Albany, Monday, June 25, 1860.

The friends of Breckinridge and Lane in this city are having a great jubilee to-night. One hundred and five guns have been fired, one for every vote that Breckinridge and Lane received in the Convention.

The Standard newspaper office is brilliantly illuminated, and State Street and Broadway are in a perfect blaze with benüres of tar.

A procession, beaded by a band of music, is parading the streets, and the streets themselves are filled with people all cheering instity for Breckinridge and Lane received mit the convention.

A procession, headed by a band of music, is parading the streets, and the streets themselves are filled with people, all cheering lustily for Breckinridge and Lane. The demonstration is equal in every respect to the Douglas celebration on Saturday night.

BRIDGEFORT, Conn.. Movday, June 25, 1860.

A national salute was fired here this evening in honor of the nomination of Stephen A. Douglas.

TRENTON, N. J., Monday, June 25, 1860.

The Democracy of this city this evening fired one hundred guns for the nomination of Douglas.

A meeting will be held to-morrow evening to form a club preparatory to arranging for afgrand ratification meeting.

meeting.

The True American it is announced will raise the name of Douglas to morrow morning. I'wo reasons are urged in favor of Douglas—one that his platform is all that is asked for by the Democratic party, and the other, that his nomination has been made by the regular Democratic Convention.

Boiler Explosion.

BURNING OF A PACKET-FOUR PERSONS MISSING. MEMPHIS, Tenn., Monday, June 25, 1860. The steamer Ben Lewis, a Memphis and St. Louis packet, exploded her boiler and was burned, near Cairo, this morning. Capt. Holmes, Ransom Harris, second clerk: Arthur Shearer, second engineer; and Frank Devlin, steward, are missing. P. S. Marshall, first clerk, and — McGinnis, engineer, were slightly

Obituary.

Boston, Monday, June 25, 1860.

Enoch Baldwin, President of the Shoe and Leather Dealers' Bank, died yesterday at his residence in Dor-

CHICAGO, Monday, June 25, 1860. Smith Frye, a leading Democratic politician and a prominent citizen of Peoris, in this State, died on Friday, from wounds received in a quarrel on Wednesday last with James Carroll. Frye leaves a wife and eleven children.

Fires.

Leavenwouth, Monday, June 25, 1860.

A block of wooden buildings, on the corner of Main and Delaware streets, was destroyed by fire at 8 o'clock this morning. Loss mostly covered by insur-

o'clock this morning. Loss mostly covered by insurance in Eastern Companies.

The contents of the buildings were mostly saved. The telegraph office was destroyed.

CINCINATI, Monday, June 25, 1860.

A fire broke out last night in Towers & Co. s hat store, No. 149 Main street; loss \$11,000. The adjoining buildings were slightly dimaged also.

CHICAGO, Monday, June 25, 1860.

A fire at Ligonier, Ind., yesterday morning, destroyed property to the value of \$12,000; insured for \$4,000. During the fire, A. C. Fisher and Theodore Lane v. ere budly injured by falling from a ladder.

Weather Report. Wind N. W.; weather very fine; thermometer The weather at the Cape is clear; wind W.

ACCIDENT TO THE STEAMEDAT THOMAS POWELL .-On Saturday night, about 6 o'clock, as the Thomas Powell was on her way to Poughkeepsie, and when near Peckskill, her shaft broke. The passengers were transferred to another boat, and were landed at the regular places. The Thomas P. Way now runs in the place of the Powell. The damage to the steamer, with the attending expenses, will probably reach

410.000.

REPUBLICAN EXECUTIVE COMMITTEES,-It WAS AD nounced in The Tribune yesterday that the Joint Republican Executive Committees were to hold a meeting last evening at the headquarters, No. 618 Broadway. Our reporter was refused admission to the room in which they usually meet by a person who -with much violence and profanity-refused to give his name or the authority under which he acted.

The Rev. Samuel Longfellow, minister of the Sec ond Unitarian Church of Brooklyn, who has lately asked and reluctantly received a dismissal from his post, in order to visit Europe for the restoration of his health, preached his farewell sermon on Sunday morning to a large and appreciative congregation. Many of his former parishioners, now residents of other cities, were present with their families. He has been settled over the church a little more than seven years, and he took his text from the fifteenth chapter of Deuteronomy, first verse: "And at the end of seven years ye shall give him a release." The sermon was an ex-ceedingly able one. The pulpit of the church was adorned with bouquets of rare and beautiful flowers, arranged with great taste. Many of the persons pres ent remained after the services to speak with Mr. Longfellow, who is to sail for Europe next Saturday.

THE GREAT EASTERN. - By the Bromen steamship New-York, from Southampton 13th inst., arrived yes terday, we have received a communication from Mr M. Murphy, the New-York pilot who is to bring the Great Eastern into this port, that she would positively sail from Southampton on the 16th, at 5 p. m.

DISASTER TO THE SHIP JANE HENDERSON .- Nor folk, June 23.—The ship Jane Heuderson of and for Baltimore, from Liverpool, is ashore 25 miles south of Cape Henry; masts cut away; ship broke in two; crew and passengers in a most perilous condition. (By telegraph to Ellwood Walter, esq., Secretary of Board of Underwriters.) The J. H. was built at Bal timore in 1848; 670 tuns register; rated A 2, and owned to J. Henderson & Co. of Baltimore. THE JAPANESE.

The curious crowds which beset the unfortunat Orientals whenever they step into Broadway remind us of nothing so much as of the spectacle presented when a valiant policeman, having captured a larcenious pickpocket or elippery shoplifter, lugs him through the streets to the lock-up, attended by a miniature mob of men, women, and children. In vain do the poor Japas strive to evade these impromtu retinues. If they deduce into a store a secret of records flutter their power. dodge into a store, a score of people flatten their nose sgainst the window-panes, and stare at them till they emerge again; if they stop to examine a curiosity, they instantly become themselves the greatest object of curiosity to an admiring circle; if they enter a stage to escape their tormentors, the vehicle soon looks like hive at swarming time; go where they will, do what they please, they cannot hope to instruct or amuse themselves in peace; but, like wild beasts on everlasting exhibition, must ever be content to be stirred up with the long pole of popular impertinence, till they are glad to fly home to the sheltering arms of the Metropolitan Lelands, and bury themselves in their third-story burrow. In a stroll up Broadway yesterday we counted a dozen of these pestered people, each one pushing along the pave as if for dear life, with as many motley crews of idle persons in hot pursuit, and the state of perspiring exhaustion in which they reac some after these hunts is really painful to behold. But they thank their lucky stars that this state of things cannot last forever. It is announced that on Saturday next they will embark on the Niegars, bid adieu to the staring Manhattanese, and set sail for

The Japanese did little of note vesterday, occupying the morning in shopping and receiving guests. Among the friends of the Hon. Townsend Harris who visited the Embassadors in the morning were Messrs. Henry Grinnell, Prosper M. Wetmore, F. A. Talmadge, S T. Skidmore, Aug. H. Ward, Simeon Baldwin, Cor-nelius Agnew, Burr Wakeman, Morris Franklin, W. W. De Forrest, S. S. Randall, Wm. E. Laurence, Matthew Maury, Anthony J. Bleecker, Andrew Warren, Isaac N. Phelps, Wm. Mackey, Bronson Murray, Dr. Clements, — Maddock, Wm. P. Furness, Jas. Aller, John B. Webb, Prof. Dougherty of the Free Academy, L. N. Fowler, H. C. Watson, S. R. Wells, H. C. Spalding, D. F. Appleton, H. L. Stuart, the venerable the Common Council, David T. Valentine, Henry Erben, Samuel Hotaling, &c., and deputation from the Brooklyn Board of Education onsisting of Dr. Thorne, James W. Bulkley, and F C. Buck. Some of the deputation were so forgetful of themselves as to stand upon the chairs and sotas in order to get a better look at the Embassadors. After

the ceremonies of reception,
Gen. Wetmore inflicted the following speech upon

the guests of the corporation:
YOUR EXCELLENCIES: I have the honour to prese Your Excellences: I have the honour to present to the Embassy from Japan a deputation from the many friends of Mr. Townsend Harris, now minister of United States in Japan. Mr. Harris has many friends in this his native State, and we are happy to learn that he has made many friends in Japan. Mr. Harris was very sick in Yeddo, and he writes to me that he feels very grateful to the Tycoon for his attention to him while ill. This is a commercial city. We are a commercial nation, and we are very happy that, through the aid of Mr. Harris, we have entered into commercial relations with the great country you represent. We sincerely hope that the commercial intercourse which has been established between the two countries will long continue to make us good friends. All the friends of Mr. Harris whom you see before you, are delighted with the opportunity of paying their respects to the representatives of the Tycoon.

Simme Buzen No Kami responded with the custom-

Simme Buzen No Kami responded with the custom

ary "Thank you."

After the Committee had retired, the Chief Embaseader, accompanied by Tommy, Mr. Leland, and some of the officers, went to the Navy-Yard, to inspect the arrangements which are making for the Embassy on board the Niagara.

Matemore, Secretary to the Embasey, accompa by Major Leland, went out shopping, for the purpose of purchasing curiosities to take home with him. Shopping appears to be a passion with these people, and, in spite of the rudeness to which its indulgence subjects them, there does not seem to be any let-up with them. Jewelry, fancy goods, dry goods, ma-chinery, farming implements, and phil sophical instru-ments, have been accumulated by the members of the Embassy in considerable quantities, for the edification of the Niphonese. The sewing-machine seems to have a special attraction for them. While at Baltimore, they were presented with one of Grover & Baker's family machines, and, as they then had not time to perfect themselves in its use, they have frequented the store of the Company in Broadway for that purpose Since their arrival in New-York, Tommy felt sufficien of the secretaries, and expressed a belief that Japan would soon rival the United States in the use of the sewing-machine. Although there are none there yet, and though most of the articles which have been co lected by these people are novelties in their own country, it will not do to count too confidently upon a very considerable demand from them for our wares; for they are such adepts in mechanics that they have already improved upon the Colt revolvers, and some other things which Commodore Perry presented to them, and they may copy our other implements with equal skill and success. If they do, they know the practical value of protection to home industry too well to send abroad for what they can make themselves.

According to appointment, a Committee of the Cham ber of Commerce, consisting of Mr. Perit, President, Mr. Low Vice-President, and Mr. Homans Secretary, had a conference on Friday evening with the thre Prince Embassadors, the Governor, the Treasurer and two at achés acting as Secretaries of the Embassy. The Japanese interpreter, and Mr. Portman, the En glish interpreter, were present on the occasion.

After a polite reception of the Committee on the part of the Embasey, the latter commenced a series of aquiries touching commerce, in the answers to which

the Princes seemed to take a lively interest.

The following were the topics introduced by the Embassy, as officially stated by the Committee of the

Chamber:

I. As to the nature and objects of the Chamber of Commerce, and whether it has any connection with the Government?

II. As to any duty levied by the United States on goods exported to foreign countries?

III. What were the duties on foreign imports?

IV. What discrimination, if any, is made between foreigners and citizens on the United States, as to duties charged them on importations from abroad?

V. Whether foreigners had the same privileges and terms as citizens in the purchase of goods?

VI. Whether the Government of the United States has the right to prohibit the export of specific articles to other countries?

VII. Whether the rates of freight charged by American vessels depended at all or were affected by the longer or shorter duration of the voyage?

In reply to the inquiry as to the price of farm hands and common laborers in Japan, the information was

not very definite, but the inference drawn was that the prices were somewhat higher than in China. Full answers were given to these and subordinate mestions, and a deep interest was evinced on the part f the Embassadors in the replies given, and especially

as to the magnitude of the commerce of this port with China, and with other nations. In reply to the questions propounded by the Comnitte, the following was the substance of their re

narms: I. That the mines of gold, silver, and copper in Japan were

noncopoly of the Government.

11. That they rarely got out more copper than was wanted for loone use, and occasionally only did a surplus exist for export.

111. That the coal mines are owned partly by the Government and partly by wealthy individuals.

11. That there exist no appliances for working the coal mines.

IV. That the depth.
V. That the tea districts of Japan were extensive; and that the
reduction could be greatly increased if the foreign demand required it.

VI. That in Japan, their preference was for green teas, and that they had some doubt whether the kinds of tea grown in Japan would sait the American markets.

When Mr. Low stated that he had received samples

of the Japan teas, and that the qualities were approved of, the Embassadors expressed their surprise and

pleasure.

VII. Bice is abundantly cultivated in Japan, and forms a chief sattice of food. The export is generally prohibited, under the belief that a large export would advance prices, and thus operate expressively on the common people.

VIII. In answer to the insury of the Committee as to whether to could be probed in the style of the Chinese, with a living of

THE "RECEPTION AND WELCOME" LAST

The hospitalities of our Municipal Authorities ar

regulated by no precedents. The custom of first giving

greeting to a guest, and afterward endeavoring to make him comfortable, is an order of proceeding which

they disavow. After having brought the Japanese Embassadors to New-York with much pomp and circumstance; antertained them, more or less felicitously, for ten days; put them in the way of under-

going speeches from the Mayor and other orators, and

subjected them to a ceaseless course of public cere mony; they last evening offered them "Reception

and Welcome." It seems that those who suppose

the Japanese were received many days ago,

and welcomed at the same time, were wretchedly

and his companions, who have the whole affair in their own hands, are distinct on this point—that the Japan

ese were last evening "received and welcomed" at the Metropolitan Hotel. T e event by any other name

would have been no sweeter, and so the Alderma

taste in title shall not be disputed. A Reception and

Welcome it stands, and as gorgeous and expensive a

cele, ration it was as the luminous fancy of the munici-

Its success can be variously estimated according to the different points from which it may be viewed. As

an entertainment for the gratification of the Embassa-dors, it was not triumphant. The spectacle of several thousand beings, writhing, struggling, panting, flushed

with excitement and unanimously damp, did not move them to extravagant expressions of delight. The bril-

liant decorations afforded them some amusement, but

during their brief attendance they gazed with placi-

composure, which yielded at times only to a mild wonder. As a means of exaltation for the vanity of the

New-York City officials and the undoubted enjoyment of a vast popular class, it was sufficiently successful. The expenditure was lavish; the display was memora-

bly brilliant; the assemblage was enormous. As for elegance, taste, or comfort, of course nobody expected

that such minor considerations would be thought of.

WALLACK'S THEATER -Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Flor

ence opened this house last night for the Summer sea

son, with a company in which we observe several per

sons who are already well known to New-Yorkers

It is considered rather a bazardous experiment than otherwise to attempt to carry on a midsommer cam

otherwise to attempt to carry on a midsulmer cam-paign here without a sequence of attractive novelties in store. Mr. Florence, however, opened the season with a play which he produced last year. The successful run of the piece was, however, then cut

prematurely short by the expiration of Mr. Florence's ease of the theater, and the necessity of resigning it into the bands of Mr. Wallack. So, perhaps, it was

good managerial policy to reproduce the same play;

certainly the crowded audience that assembled last night to witness it is a proof that its attractiveness is

far from exhausted. The piece is a burlesque of Moore's poem, "Lalla Rookh," which has been arranged with special reference to the peculiar abilities

of the Florences, and which, indeed, has been perceptibly medified since last season, and new jokes and local hits have been istroduced, as well as a capital

Mr. and Mrs. Florence are too excellent actors to

throw away their powers upon the never-to-be-sufficiently-detested "Irish and Yankee" dramas

which they have heretofore been accustomed to repre

sent, and it is a most consoling thing that they have

the discrimination to perceive that, in this city, the

day of that style of drama is over, and the plays

just at present to be an exceedingly popular kind of

entertainment, the Florences are both excellent, and in burlesque have they found their true element. Mrs.

Florence sings and dances well, and both these qualifi-

For the play of last night new scenery has been

painted from the first scene to the last; there are two local scenes that are especially good, the one a view of the Tribune Office and the adjacent buildings, and the other a representation of the Fifth-Avenue Hotel; a view of Niagara Falls was received also with much

applause. The piece went off well, although it is

somewhat too long, and the need of curtailment is ap-

parent doubtless to the manager, as well as the public.

The local songs made a good impression, the jokes

were amiably laughed at, and the Zouave march by

Mr. and Mrs. Florence were received with much en-

thusiasm; and the other old favorites, among whom we

may mention Mr. Stoddart and Mr. Sidney Smith, were

well received. The orchestra is undr the charge of

Mr. Noll, the leader of a popular military band. Mr.

all the arrangements for the comfort of the audience

are good. Even the ventilation is endurable, in spite

SERIOUS RAILROAD ACCIDENT .- About 12 o'clock

on Saturday night last, Mr. James Signer, a baggage

serious accident, by which it became necessary to am-putate one of his limbs. When the Montreal train

was leaving Peckskill, he observed a man on the top of

a car, stealing a ride. He ordered him down, but the

man refused to come, when Mr. Signer ascended to

the top of a car, and was running from one car t

another toward the engine, with the intention of order

ing the engineer to stop the train, when his foot slippe

and he fell from the top of the car on the track, when

the train run over one of his legs, crushing and man

gling it in a shocking manner. His cries for assistance were heard, when the train was stopped. Mr. Ken drick, the conductor, then went back, and found the

unfortunate young man alongside the track. He had

crawled nearly forty yards from where he was run

over. He was at once conveyed to Peckakill, where medical aid was procured, but so serious was the

injury received, that it was found necessary to ampu-

tate the limb, which was done on Sunday night. Mr

Signer is a single man, about 22 years of age, and had

been on the road for several years. He resides at

Ponghkeepsie, and is highly respected all along the road for his sobriety, honesty, and industry.

FIRE IN FULTON STREET-POLICEMAN INJURED .-

This morning, about I o'clock, a fire broke out in the

five-story building No. 119 Fulton street, extending

through the block to No. 42 Ann street, and before the

firemen could subdue the flames it was, with its con

tents, almost entirely destroyed.

The lower part of the building was occupied by

Lewis & Co , clothiers; upper as a printing establish

ment by E. A. Whiteborne & Co. In what portion of

the premises the fire originated is not known, as when

discovered dense smoke appeared to be issuing

The dames spreat with great rapidity; and, in a little time after the alarm was sounded, burst furiously forth

from the windows on both streets. The firemen were

soon on hand, and their united exertions succeeded in

preventing the conflagration from spreading to the ad-

By the falling of a partition wall, one of the Second Ward policemen, whose name we could not in the confusion ascertain, was badly injured, and several of

from all of the upper windows.

particulars as to kesses and insurance.

joining buildings.

master on the Hudson River Railroad, met with

ecdore Moss presides in the Treasurer's office; and

the Amazons was especially applauded.

of the bad construction of the house.

cations come into admirable play.

themselves are obsolete. In burlesque, which seem

imitation of Ella Zoyara, done by Mr. Florence.

pal pleasure seeker could conceive.

out in their calculations. The views of Ald. Box

EVENING.

COL. FORNEY ON THE BALTIMORE NOMINATIONS.

From The Press of yesterday The Democratic National Convention, after a session of six days, on Saturday last concluded their deliberations by nominating Stephen A. Douglas for President and Benjamin Pitzpatrick for Vice-President of the United States.

There never has been a more gallant battle agains

There never has been a more gallant battle against proccription and tyrauny than that made by the friends of Douglas at Charleston and Baltimore. This is a tribute that men of every party must pay to them. Assailed front and rear—with all the dependents of a corrupt and desperate Administration against them—the fanatical slave element, in all its phases, threatening and traducing them, aided by a band of mercenaries from the Free States, of which Caleb Cashing is the best type—they preserved an unbroken column, and steadily increased in confidence and in numbers. Whatever may be the end of the gruggle between these Democrats and those who follow the Disunion hanner borne by Breckinridge and Lane, and championed by Rhett and Yancey, well known as the recent advocates of Disunion, good must and will come

pioned by Rhett and Yancey, well known as the recent advocates of Disunion, good must and will come of it. It will elevate and eanoble all the divisions of American politics—it will be a beacon and a warning to future aspirants and Presidents—and it proves that no party will submit to the mad and measureless profligacy of its representatives and its servants.

The Press, and those who have cooperated with it, may now contemplate the issue of the Democratic National Convention as their amplest and proudest vindication. The election of Judge Douglas to the Presidency could not add to the honest exultation they must feel at witnessing the complete realization of their hopes, and the utter overthrow of their persecutors, in the events that preceded, and the ovations that crowned his nomination. Others will no dealers a serior of the content of the content of the country of their persecutors, in the events that preceded, and the ovations that hopes, and the utter overthrow of their persecutors, in the events that preceded, and the ovations that crowned, his nomination. Others will no doubt profit if Douglas should win the prize; but the bold pioneers in this manly and memorable contest for principle, which culminated in the utter overthrow of the slave-drivers on the 25d of June, need no higher reward than the fact that they have fought a good fight, and have faithfully fiulfilled their accepted obligations. They have broken down the obstacles in the pathway of the Northern Democracy. Let those who shall walk in it hereafter only remember the brave men who opened it up to the sunlight of truth, and cleared it from the proscriptions and treachery of false and faithless leaders.

We cannot believe that Mr. Breckinridge will accept we cannot believe that are the standard with a con-this nomination, although most of his personal friends were deeply involved in the Secession movement. That Gen. Lane will accept that which has been con-ferred upon him, we do not doubt. Gen. Lane will, we predict, discover before the year expires, that when he advised Oregon to leave the Charleston Convention he was only signing his own

expires, that when he advised Oregon to leave the Charleston Convention, he was only signing his own death warrant. Caleb Cushing found a natural and a congenial refuge in the Secession Cabal, after his monstrous treachery in the regular Convention. What a fate has been his! A citizen of Massachusetts—of a Free Sties—who I as spent almost an ordinary lifetime in assailing the institutions of the South, lending himself to the enemies of the Union, and gladly consenting to that which tens of thousands of Southern gentlemen reject with indignation. The ecstatic joy which greeted his departure from the Democratic Convention was the severest rebuke that could have been administered to him, and this riddance seemed at once to relieve that

reject with indignation. The ecstatic joy which greeted his departure from the Democratic Convention was the severest rebuke that could have been administered to him, and this riddance seemed at once to relieve that body from the evil counsels and sinister inflaences that had so long divided and depressed it. His departure reminds dus of that fallen angel whose expulsion from Heaven made Heaven happy, and whose admission into Hell made Hell miserable.

A more sublime contest than that which will take place from this date in the Southern States could not be desired by the sincerest friends of the Union. Able men will be on the side of the Seceders, and more than one gifted and misguided intellect will lend himself to the dark plot of breaking up the Confederace. But from the Potomac to the Nucces—from the Ohio to the Gulf—eloquent and intrepid patriots will be enlisted under the broad banner of the Union. We shall look to Virginia to sound the key-note; to Gov. Letcher, and to Harris, and to Pryor, and hosts of others, to give the word to the States born of her loins, and following the teachings of her great leaders. Tennessee will be held true to her allegiance by George W. Jones. Andrew Johnson. William H. Polk, and J. Knox Walker. Louisiana will be led by Soulé. Morse, and Gov. Wickliffe; Kentucky by John C. Mason; Georgia by Alexander H. Stephens and Herschel V. Johnston; Alabama by Forsyth and Houston; Arkansas by Rust; Miseouri by Krum, and Claiborne and King; and Maryland by Roverdy Johnson, Henry May, and R. H. Brent. This is a glorious array to begin with; and we predict that their ranks will swell into an army that will sweep the enemies of the Union into an abyss from which there will be no resarrection. The contest in the Free States will be nothing to this. The battle will have to be decided in the South. For the first time since the days of Jackson, the standard of Disunion has been boldly unfurled in that region. The issue is the existence of the Confederacy; the contestants the ablest men of the

a party newspaper. It can scavely go further in vindicating him than it has already gone, and while following the path it has marked out, will not hesitate to do justice to other candidates and to other parties to do justice to other candidates and to other parties by abstaining from all imputations upon their integrity, and by reiterating none of the silly scandals and calumnies of their adversaries. To this remark we must make one exception: The Press is the uncompromising for the Disunion-Secession Adamistration party; the foe of its candidates, of its leaders, its organs, and its apologists, North or South. And the strongest claim that Douglas has to the sympathy of the American masses is probably to be found in the fact that he is the avowed antagonist of all enemies of this confederacy, and particularly the men in the Slave States who seek to make Slavery the only test in Democratic politics, and eagerly accept every pretext to endanger the existence of the Republic.

Tur Registry or Births.-Six weeks ago, the City Inspector sent notices to physicians and midwives, requiring them to report all the births that came unde their cognizance. The notice and the accompanying threat of enforcing the fine had their good effect, as will be seen when it is stated that the total number of births reported the next month, May, was 1,781-an excess f 1,259 over the preceding, which was only 552. It s certainly a laudable thing in the City Inspector to carry out the law; but the result speaks very little for the reliability of his annual statistical tubles of births.

KINGS COUNTY ROCKY-MOUNTAIN REPUBLICAN CLUB .- Last evening a large and enthusiastic meeting of the Brooklyn Republicans was held in the Musica Hall, corner of Orange and Fulton streets. J. M. Comstock, in the chair.

omstock, in the chair.

John O. Johnson in delivering an effective speech in John O. Johnson in delivering an effective speech in support of the nominations made at Chicago, astonished the audience by presenting to the club, a gavel made from a block of wood ent from the cabin in Hardin County, Kentneky, in which Abraham Lincoln lived when a boy.

The meeting was also addressed by the Hon. Jos. Hoxie, Mitchell, Sanford, and others in happy and telling speeches. It was resolved to attend the grand ratification meeting on Wednesday evening, in a body. The New-York Rail-Splitters' Battalion will also be present.

The meeting last evening closed with three cheers for Lincoln and Hamlin.

Confession of Jacob S. Harden.—Belvidere, June 22.—The Rev. Jacob S. Harden, under sentence of death for the murder of his wife, has made a confession acknowledging his gailt.

The Rev. Mr. Day, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, announced at the Union Prayer-Meeting, this evening, at his church in Belvidere, the fact of the confession, and desired the prayers of the meeting in behalf of the condemned and penitent criminal. This amouncement caused a great sensation. The Rev. Mr. Kirk made a touching and feeling prayer in his behalf, after which the congregation united in singing the beautiful hymn commencing with the words

"Just as I am, without one pies."

An earnest hope is expressed by this community that

An earnest hope is expressed by this community that the Governor may be induced to grant this unfortunate and unhappy young man a short respite from the terrible doom that so soon awaits him.

His grief-stricken father returned from Trenton last evening, with the last ray of hope extinguished by the refusal of the Court of Purdons to commute the sentence of his son.

[Corr. Trenton (N. J.) Dem.

the firemen narrowly escaped being crushed. As the beams burned away, the printing presses fell through INJURED ON THE RAILEOAD .- A man named Thomas to the lower floor.

The stock of both the occupants was entirely de Holloway, whose family resides on the corner of Franklin and Park avenues, Brooklyn, was found on the railroad truck about one side word of East New York, yesterdey, with his shuff frac-tured. If it not hown how he suchained the injury, life was taken up by the down train and couraged to the four behind stroyed, as was also the building. Owing to the lateness of the hour we were unable to obtain any definite

ADDITIONAL FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE NEW-YORK.

THE STATE OF EUROPE

From Our Own Correspondent.
LONDON, June 11, 1860.

The collision between the Peers and the House

of Commons, about the paper duty, led to a more

serious agitation than these believe who are accus tomed to get all their information exclusively

from the London newspapers. Both The Times

and The Daily News have suppressed the report of

the two largely-attended metropolitan meetings

against the encroachments of the House of Lords.

and scarcely mention the revival of the agitation at

Manchester. If this impending storm blows over, their silence will be taken for political foresight; but

the Continent.
As regards France, she has no particular work

Austria feels the danger, and seems to be

to make some changes in her administration. Fran-cis Joseph ought to have learned by dearly-bought

experience that the system of centralization inva-riably leads to the downfall of the Empire; still,

the concessions resolved upon cannot satisfy any-body. The income of the Austrian Empire steadily increased from 1831 to 1846 from 121,000,000 flor-

ins to 153,000,000; and since 1836 there always remained some surplus for paying off old scores. But in 1847 there was a deficit of 42,000,000

army expenditures are rather instructive.

1850....125,160,000 { State of Siege in Hungary, 1852...114,000,000 1853...117,730,000

Naples, the fate which awaits her.
Garibaldi has within one month completed the subjection of Sicily. He started on the 6th of May,

won by a more during and more successful effort, nor a more heroic band led by a greater patriot. The next step is a descent upon Naples.

GREAT BRITAIN.

towns to organize a strenuous opposition to the med-dling scheme for registering everybody's religious pro-

FRANCE.

The Pays says:
"The Council of State examined to-day the Senatus
Consulte on the subject of the annexation of Savoy and

sice. "This Senatus Consults will probably be presented

to the Senate to morrow. France will take por Savoy and Nice on Jone 14."
A Paris correspondent to The Times says.

1854...208,695,000 Turkish War. 1855...216,050,000 Turkish War. 1856...123,830,000

War Office absorbed about 52,000,000 This sum rose and fell in the subsequent years, as

wheat and corn.

"The price of wine is firmly maintained, and the general opinion among the members of the trade is that a rise of prices is more probable than a fall, previous to the next vintage." The screw-eteamship New-York, from Southampton on the 13th of June, arrived at this port yesterday. Her dates are the same as those by the Melita, pubshed yesterday.

ITALY.

"Trade was never more dull in Paris, and in the Provinces, than at this moment.
"The unfavorable accounts of the growing crops in the North of France have produced a further rise in what and com-

carved out for 1860, beyond the annexation of Nice and Savoy. The Oriental question has been again abandoned for the moment; it is not yet ripe. The great schemes of the Emperor are left for the coming year. He now looks for allies, and tries to disarm and tranquilize those whose turn has not yet eyes.

cording to that of France, is expected shortly.

"Count Aquila, uncle of the King. strongly insisted that an Italian policy and liberal institutions shall be carried out, and hopes that his policy will be agreed to by the King."

The following is the text of the recent proclamation issued by Garibaldi:

"Sicilians: The enemy has proposed to us an armistice, which, in a generous war, such as that in which we fight, I thought it reasonable not to refuse. The burying of the dead, the care of the wounded—in a word, all that the laws of humanity demand—has always honored the valor of the Italian soldier. Moreover, the Neapolitan wounded are also our brethren, although they are acting with crael hostility, and are at present plunged in the darkness of political error; but it will not be long before the light of the national flag will induce them to swell the ranks of the Italian army. And, that the terms of the stipulated convention may be strictly maintained in a manner worthy of us, we publish the following:

"Articles of Convention between the Undersigned, at Articles of Convention between the Undersigned, as

On the let of June Garibaldi issued the following

result than to the loss of Lombardy, in a campaign of only ten weeks' duration. During the same period, the interest on the public debt rose from 60,000,000 in 1851, to 96,000,000 in 1858. And the sum total of the deficits from 1848 to 1859 amounted

Gardand his and distribution of the state of

A letter in the Siècle contains the following intelligence from Falermo:

"The company of Genoese Carbineers, commanded by A. Mosto, consisted of 35 soldiers. At the battle of Calata Fimi, on the 15th of May, 5 were killed; I was missing and supposed to be dead; 3 were wounded but doing well. At the skirmish of Parco, on the 24th of May, Mosto Carlo, thought to be a prisoner of the Royalists, was killed. At the asseult of Palermo, on the 29th, 5 were wounded. At the defense of the Convent of the White Benedictines, on the 39th, 7 were wounded, all of whom are recovering. In all, out of wounded, all of whom are recovering. In all, out of the 35, 22 are dead or wounded, for he who sends the list. M. Bartolomeo Pavi, was twice wounded himself

war, and the siege train, reserving nothing but the honors of war. With the only exception of the citadel of Messina, all the island is freed from the Bourbon yoke, a new Government is instituted, an army is raised, and the taking of Messina is now only a question of time. Never was a nobler cause

The London Times says:
"We have authority to state that Her Majesty has been pleased to infimate her intention to review the volunteer corps in and about London, in Hyde Park, on Saturday, the 23d inst., at 4 p. m."

The London Times (City Article) of Monday, June 11, says:
"The Government have notified that on an early

40, from 40 to 50.

"(c). On the 17th, the appointment of F. Crispi to be Secretary of State.

"(d). The appointment of the Governors.

"(e). On the 18th, the indemnity for the damages provisionally paid by the communes.

"(f). The Committee of Defense, consisting of the Duke della Verdura, President; the architect Michele Mangiano, the architect Tommaso Lo Cascio, the communal architect Pietro Raineri, Baron Michele Capuzzo, the architect Pietro Raineri, Baron Michele Capuzzo, the architect Palermo, the architect Rubino, Manuelo Trattelli, the architect Benedetto Scidius, Pietro Messinco, the Marquis Pilo, the architect Patricola, the architect Girolamo Mondino, Vicenzo Scimeca, Secretary.

"(x). A questorship, consisting of Mesars. Capello and Benedetti.

"(h.) The organization of the National Militia, consisting of Mesars, the Count Federico, President; Acerbi, Purveyor-General of the Army; Calvino, Officer on the Staff; Baron Narcizo Cozzo, the Cavaliere Vicenzo d'Ondes Reggio, and Vicenzo Beatiregna. All the members of the Committee are charged with the formation of the cadres of the Civic Guards for each quarter of Palermo. Mesars, Acerbi and Calvino will form the general cadre for the city. The formation will be effected by consulting the public records; but, where these fail, the parish registers, as also the census tables, will be resorted to. All the mules born between January 1, 1809, and December 21, 1859, will have to be enrolled. The muster-roll being completed, and the individuals distributed, a liss of the Civic Guards of the first class will be sent to the general staff of the sarmy.

"The Secretary of State is charged with the execution of the present decree.

"GUSEPPE GARIBALDI, Dictaor." "The Government have notified that on an early day they will announce their intentions and requirements in relation to the question of fortifications. It is presumed that, with the present prospect of a deficiency next year, and in the face of the attempts to sacrifice the paper duties, and also, perhaps, a portion of those on tea and sugar, no proposal will be made to meet any outlay for these exceptional and permanent works from the ordinary revenue of the country. Should a

on tea and sugar, no proposal will be made to meet any outlay for these exceptional and permanent works from the ordinary revenue of the country. Should a loan be contemplated, all experienced capitalists will desire that it should be made in consols."

The Money Market Review says:

"There are still rumors that the French Government contemplate raising a loan before long. The guise assumed by the operation will perhaps be that of a loan for agricultural purposes.

The Great Eastern left her moorings on Saturday at 2 p. m., on her fourth trial trip, which was only of short duration, merely extending to a run of 12 hours out to sea, and 12 back. Rounding Calshott Castle, opposite to Cowes, the vessel turned with such marvelous ease and rapidity as to excits to the atmost the astonishment and admiration of Mr. Murphy, the New-York pilot, and who, on seeing how much she was "in hand," at once expressed his belief that the Great Eastern could go anywhere where there was water. Her draft of water was 21 ft. 2 in, forward, and 26 ft. 1 in. aft. The greatest speed made on Sauday morn-

Her dratt of water was 21 ft. 2 in. forward, and 26 ft. 1 in. aft. The greatest speed made on Sunday morning, with a full head of steam, was 12½ knots—the revolutions of the paddles marked 10½, and the screw 39. The Directors met on board, and determined that the ship should start for New-York on Saturday next, June 16.

ional authorities. June 16.

The London Daily News says:

"Borings and other steps have been taken at various places on the shores of Milford-haven, for ascertaining the most eligible spot for beaching the Great Eastern on her arrival at that port."

Meetings are being held in many of the provincial accounts of the provincial accounts of the provincial accounts.

posts and customs will be paid over to the insurrectional authorities.

Eighteen thousand Neapolitans quitted their position on the morning of the 3th, and had encamped near the Mole, to be ready to embark immediately. The Citacel would be evacuated after the embarkation of the troops and the exchange of prisoners.

VIENSA, June 9.—A few days ago Signor Carafa, the Neapolitan Minister, assembled the Embarssadora of the Great Powers, and demanded that, in the event of Garibalci preclaiming the King of Sardinia in Sicily, they should not recognize the aunexation, but that the posession of Sicily should be guaranteed to Naples.

The representatives of the Powers refused to enterinto any engagements.

The King of Naples has recently demanded an Anglo-French intervention, which was likewise refused.

VIENSA, June 10.—Prince Petrulla, the feaspolitan Minister here, has received by consier, an antograph letter from his Soversign, who engages himself solcins.

1. To could be be countil men coloring public confidence.

See Eighth Page

THE INSURBECTION IN SICILY.

"Articles of Convention between the Undersigned, at Palermo, May 31, 1869.

"1. The suspension of hostilities will be prolonged during three days, dating from the present noon, May 31, at the termination of which his Excellency the General-in-Chief will send one of his adjutants to the camp, to establish by mutual agreement the hour for the resumption of hostilities.

"2. The Royal Bank shall be placed in the care of the Research time Crimi Secretary of State under

tion of the Empire was proclaimed at that time, with the following results: The Civil List rose from 6,338,000 in 1850 to 9,100,000 in 1858: "2. The Royal Bank shall be placed in the care of the Representative Crispi, Secretary of State, under suitable discharge; the detachment now in possession to proceed to Castellamare with arms and baggage.

"3. The embarkation of the wounded and of families shall continue, no means being neglected to prevent any abuse whatever.

"4. The transport of provisions shall be free to both parties at all hours of the day, the suitable dispositions being taken to see the same carried out.

"5. It will be agreed to exchange the prisoners Mosto and Rivalsa for a first lieutenant-colonel and another officer, for instance, Capt. Grasso.

"FERNEZSCO CRISPI, Secretary of State for the Provisional Government of Sicily.

"FERDINANDO LANZA, General-in-Chief."

On the let of June Garibaldi issued the following the expenditures of the Home Ministry, 16,000,000 to 26,0000,000; of the Finance Ministry, from 16,000,000 to 25,000,000; the Department of Justice, from 10,000,000 to 18,000,000; Public In-

On the let of June Garibaldi issued the following proclamation:

"SICILIANS: The tempest nearly always follows the calm, and we must prepare for the tempest, for as yet our object has not been fully attained.

"The conditions of the national cause were brilliant; the triumph was assured from the moment that a generous people, treading humiliating propositions under foot, resolved to conquer or die.

"Yes, our situation improves every moment; but that must not prevent us doing our duty, and insuring the triumph of the holy cause.

"Arms, then, and to arms! Sharpen your weapous, and prepare every means of attack and defense. For enthusiasm and exvivas, there will be time enough when the enemy is swept out of the country.

"Arms, then, I repeat it, and to arms! Who, during these three days, does not find some weapon to arm himself with, is a traitor and a coward, and the people who fight amid the ruins of their burned-down houses for the freedom and for the lives of their wives and children cannot be cowards and traitors.

"Palermo, June 1, 1980.

Garibaldi has also addressed the following letter to Bertani:

"Days Parkerson, I authorize you not can't to make

47,000,000 in 1847 to 94,750,000 in 1858; the indi 47,000,000 in 1847 to 34,730,000 in 1830; the mar-rect taxation from 95,000,000 to 152,000,000; the public debt from 1,000,000,000 to 2,500,000,000 florins. To complete this picture, we add that paper money to the extent of 4632 millions, is the only circulating medium, which is now at a discount

subjection of Sicily. He started on the oth of May, at dawn, from Genoa, with 1,070 patriots; and on the 6th of June an army of 25,000 Neapolitans capitulates at Palermo, and abandons to him the capital, the fortress, the treasure, the materiel of

on of the present decree.

"GIUSEPPE GARBALDI, Dictator.

"FRANCESCO CRISPI, Secretary of State.

"Polermo, May 28."

MARSEILLES, June 10 .- Letters from Palermo to the

MARSEILLES, June 10.—Letters from Palermo to the 3d give details of the devastation at Palermo. Numerous houses had been shattered by the bombs, but scarcely any person killed.

The insurgent bands were furious, and had sought to massacre 100 spies and several Judges.

The Patric of to-day says: "The principle of non-intervention will be provisionally applied only to-Sielly."

The same icorreal states that Caribald has issued a

Sielly."

The same journal states that Garibaldi has issued a decree to the effect that the revenue derived from imposts and customs will be paid over to the insurrec-

THE INSURRECTION IN SICILY.

"Terrs, June 12.—By ratifying an armistice between Gen. Lanza and Garibaldi, the King of Naples has removed the principal obstacle which prevented foreign mediation.

"From the moment that the King of Naples treats with the Sicilian revolutionary party as one Power with another, mediation becomes possible, without infringing upon diplomatic formalities.

"This explains the sending of the Commander de Martino to Paris, who is charged, on the part of Francis II., to submit the bases and the guaranties of the personal mediation repeatedly invoked by his Majesty from Napoleon III.

"Although authorizing the Commander de Martine to come to Paris, the Emperor of the French reserves to himself the liberty of not coming to a decision until after having received positive overtures from the Nespolitan Envoy.

"At all events, the Court of the Tufteries does not wish to undertake any mediation, unless in concert with England and with the other great Powers.

their silence will be taken for political foresignt; but should the present unfavorable weather continue for a fortnight, and endanger the prospects of the harvest, there will be a democratic upheaval against the House of Lords, of which the upper layers of society are scarcely aware. A bad harvest in England might at once upset English politics at home and abroad, and the backward Spring and incessant rain may do more harm than all the diplomacy of the Continent. wish to undertake any mediation, unless in co with England and with the other great Powers. "Naples, June 9 (via Marseill "The promulgation of a Constitution, frame cording to that of France, is expected shortly. "June 10—Even

1848 the deficit rose to 58,000,000, and 1849 to 143,000,000. The new organiza-

struction and Worship, from 3,500,000 to 5,500,000; Public Works, from 12,000,000 to 18,000,000; the Police, from 5,000,000 to 10,000,000 a year. The

The expenditure of 1859 does not appear as yet in the official returns, but it cannot be put down at less than from 250,000,000 to 300,000,000. Thus the army costs, under the new system, within 11 years, 1,800,000,000, without leading to any greater

to the enormous sum of 1,181,303,496 florins; or, in round numbers, to \$590,000,000. Accordingly the direct taxation was raised from

of 32 per cent.

With such a financial position, and a demoralized

With such a financial position, and a demoralized army, it is rather difficult to believe that the Empire could maintain itself for any length of time. If it gives cot cessions, those concessions will be turned by the Provinces against the unity of the Empire. If it continues to centralize, it is killed by the increasing expenditure and taxation. And still Austria piques herself on being consistent in opposing the political development of Italy, and of Germany. She keeps up her Germanizing efforts in Hungary, Bohemia, Croatia and Galicia, and refuses to acknowledge the necessity of progress. She acknowledge the necessity of progress. She might learn from the events in the Kingdom of

list. M. Bartolomeo Pavi, was twice wounded himself.

"The company of the Genoese Carbineers, united to the 7th Company of the Expedition, has been deemed worthy of most honorable mention in the presence of the corps of officers for their conduct at the convent.

"The second number of the Official Journal of the Provisional Government of the 29th of May contains:

"(a). The secree of dictatorship on the 14th.

"(b). On the 17th the military levy, from 17 to 50 years of age, in three classes; from 17 to 20, from 30 to 40, from 40 to 50.

"(c). On the 17th, the appointment of F. Crispi to be Secretary of State.